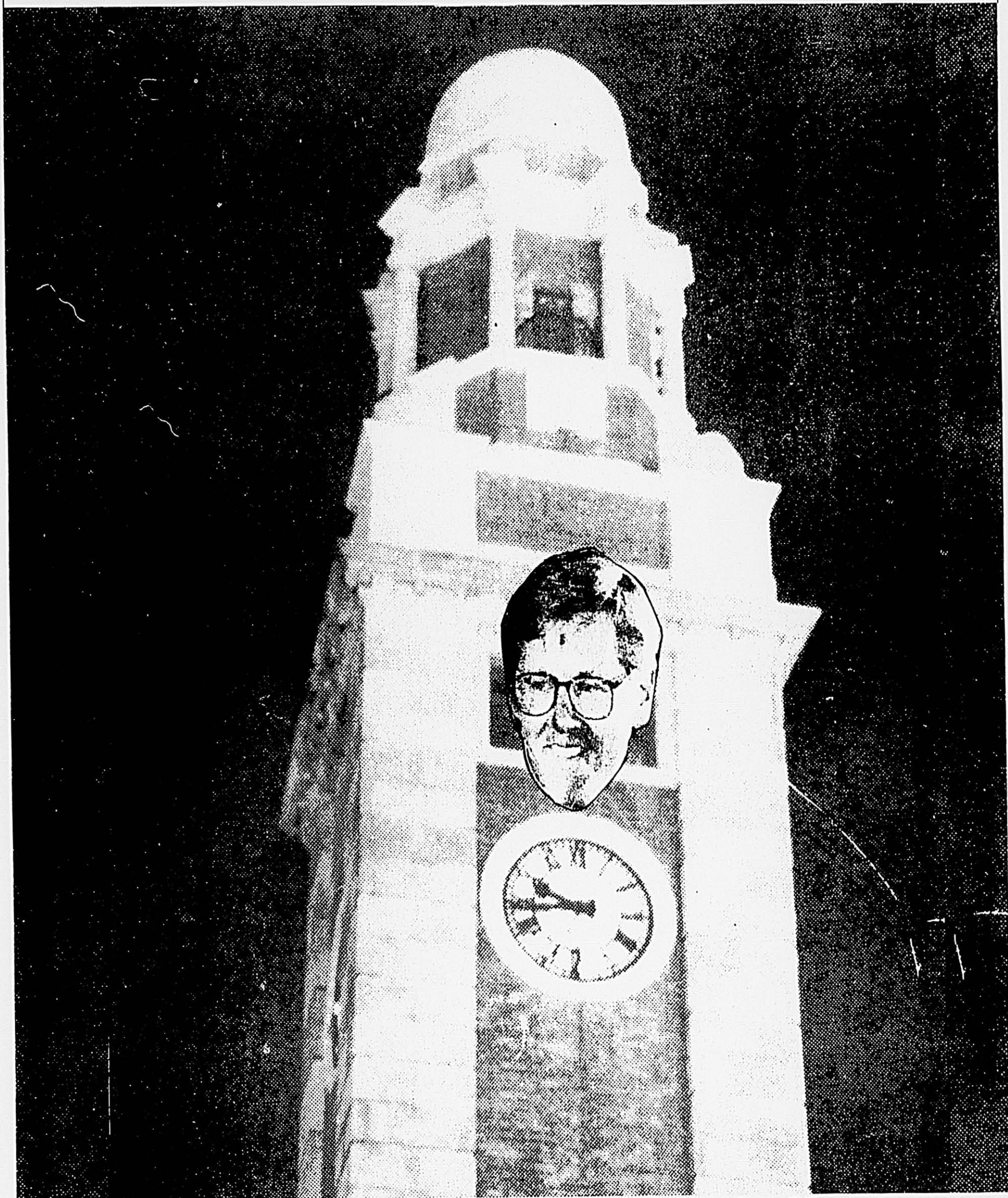
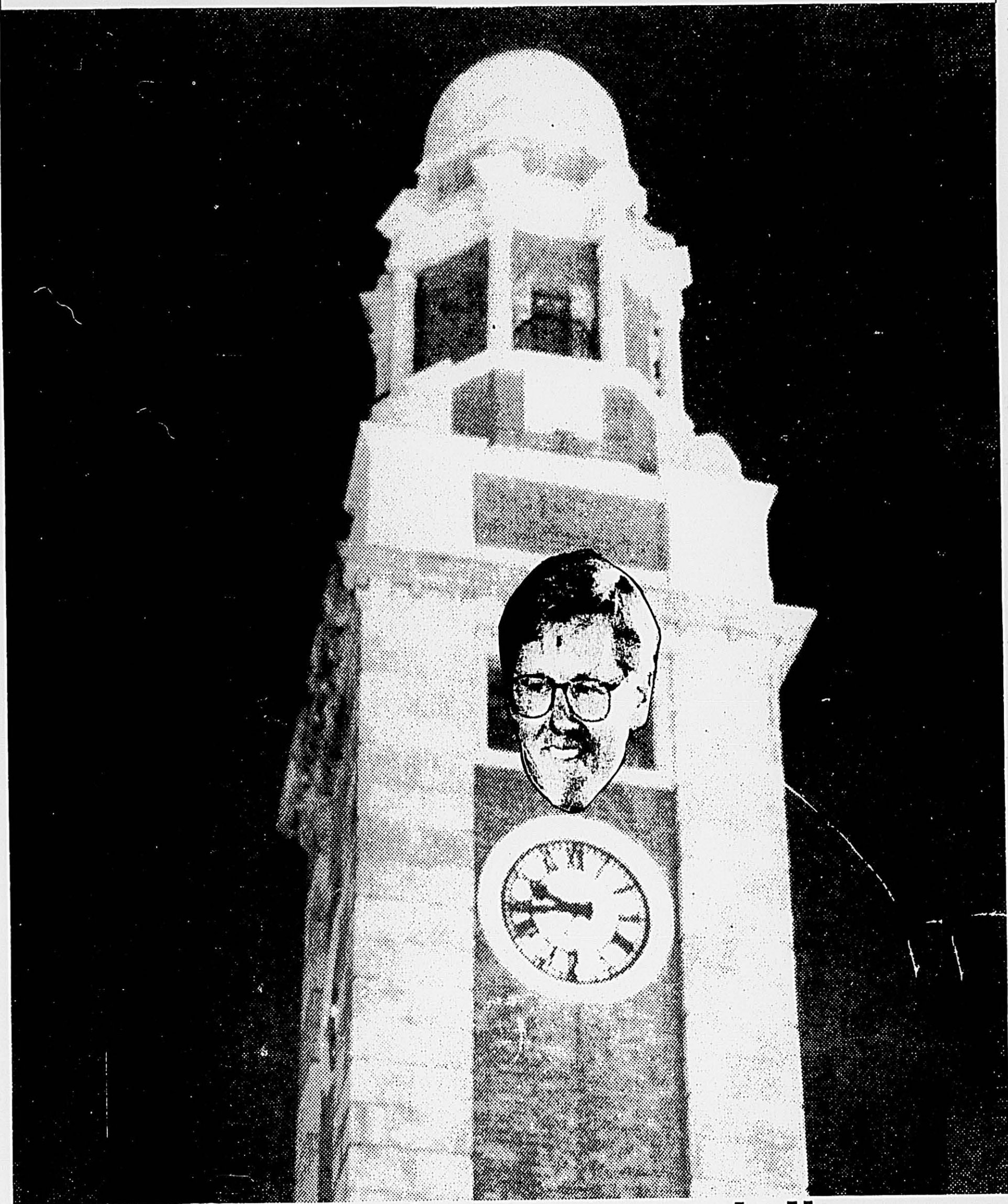


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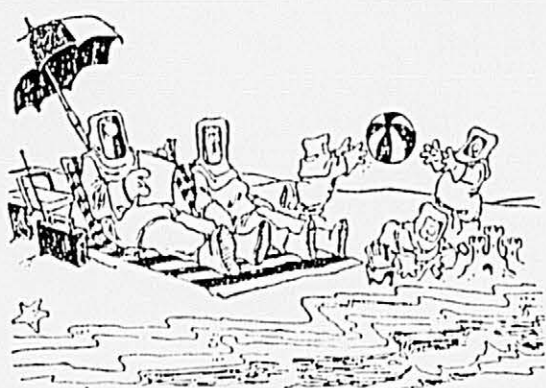
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Students' Society rejects thousands in aid

by Neelam Sandhu

In a move that upset both students and administrators, Students' Society executives sabotaged a summer proposal to provide \$900 000 in financial aid to help students cope with tuition fee hikes.

The proposal was made by an Ad Hoc Committee on Tuition Fees, set up last Spring by Senate, in response to student pressure against fee hikes.

At meetings in April and May, a student aid package was agreed upon unanimously by the six member committee, which included SSMU president Kate Morisset and VP External Alex Usher.

The proposal needed unanimous acceptance by the Committee to be approved by the University. But on the day the Committee's report was to go to Senate, Morisset withdrew support for the proposal.

Morisset said, "by accepting the report we would be saying that the tuition fee hikes make no difference."

According to Morisset the \$900 000 figure arrived at by the committee took into account returning students but failed to consider students entering the school who might need financial aid.

"I understood that \$1.2 million was supposed to be offered. We believed the \$900 000 would be made available by McGill regardless of the Committee's proposal."

But PGSS President Michael Temilini said, "Kate Morisset did

not raise objections at any time during the other meetings. She decided on the day that it should go to senate that she had problems with it."

The package proposed by the Committee included \$900 000 for student aid and a proposed work-study program, whereby jobs on campus would be made available to students on the basis of financial need. The committee calculated 2000 out of province students would be the most affected by the fee increase, and allocated \$450 per student.

This money was to come from

an optional 10 per cent fee corridor which McGill put into force last spring, in addition to the provincial tuition fee increase.

McGill VP Planning François Tavenas, who stayed up the night before the Senate meeting to finish the Committee's report said the situation was "an unfortunate circumstance."

"But the increased budget should be sufficient for handling this year's students," he said.

Judy Stymyst, Director of Student Aid, said it is in second semester that students will be needing the money most.



SSMU President Kate Morisset

"We haven't experienced a lot of discomfort yet. Everything is running as in past years. We will wait until the second term to see what the squeeze will be."

According to Darier, graduate rep to the committee, the report should have been accepted so that a more comprehensive aid program could have been in effect this fall.

"It was important to have that money ready for September," said Darier.

"Having secured some funds, the committee could then have scheduled other negotiations with the administration. What SSMU has done is blow away McGill's dem-

onstrations of good will. This is something we have never seen before, and may have been destroyed."

Efforts are being made to reschedule meetings for the Committee.

Meanwhile, Darier said, "any student at McGill who might be part of the 2000 affected by the increase should knock at SSMU's door and ask for it — they're the ones who jeopardized it."

At present, The Budget Planning Group has unofficially given \$500 000 to Student Services. This money is being distributed as student loans.

PGSS demands accountability for lost student aid Grads ask execs to resign

by Neelam Sandhu

Graduate students voted unanimously last Wednesday to call for the resignation of Students' Society executives Kate Morisset, Alex Usher and Debbie Pentesco.

The Post-Graduate Students' Society (PGSS) claims that Morisset, Usher and Pentesco acted incompetently and are to blame for Students' Society (SSMU) rejecting a financial aid package proposed by the Senate Ad Hoc Committee on Tuition Fees.

Usher, SSMU VP External, was the official Executive rep on the committee, but alternated some meetings with Morisset, who is president of SSMU. VP University Debbie Pentesco spoke against the

Committee's report on behalf of SSMU at the Senate meeting where the proposal was supposed to be approved.

PGSS President Michael Temilini called Kate's behaviour on the committee "a great embarrassment."

PGSS rep to council Eric Darier said that Morisset and Usher refused to report to council regarding the student aid package.

According to Darier, "They should be held accountable to SSMU council and all the members they are representing." He has given one week notice to the executive, and the motion will be brought to the SSMU council, this Thursday.

"I have no intention of resigning, unless that is what council wants me to do," said Morisset.

AGEUQAM boycotts ANEEQ, is this the end?

by Carl Wilson

The most active university student association in Québec has all but given up hope on the oldest student federation in the province, and oracles on every mountaintop are proclaiming it dead.

AGEUQAM confirmed this week that it is boycotting all ANEEQ functions and not paying membership fees.

L'Association Générale des Étudiants et Étudiantes de l'Université du Québec à Montréal (AGEUQAM) is one of seven student associations that walked out of the congress of l'Association Nationale des Étudiants et Étudiantes du Québec (ANEEQ) last July. The group could no longer endorse either ANEEQ's leadership or its structures.

This week's boycott has caused concern about the health of the student movement itself. AGEUQAM is usually thought the most militant and effective of the players in the movement, said McGill VP External Alex Usher.

"Any loss of potency there could be a discouraging factor in students' struggles for reform of loans and bursaries, tuition and other major issues in the next year," he said.

And though AGEUQAM has officially proclaimed only a boy-

cott, a headline in its student handbook this fall read, "L'ANEEQ est morte."

AGEUQAM Secretary-General Pierre Paul St-Onge said the major causes of disenchantment with ANEEQ are the current executive council and the seeming impossibility of decentralization.

"A small number of people has control, and they work not for students but for their political group," he said, referring to la Groupe Action Socialiste (GAS), a Marxist-Leninist fringe party whose members dominate both the central council of ANEEQ and many of its member associations.

When the coalition of activists walked out of the July congress, they issued a statement accusing the organizers of a confrontational attitude, anti-democratic tactics and intolerance of divergent opinions. Besides AGEUQAM, the coalition included delegates or observers from Limoilu, Dawson College, Trois-Rivières, St-Laurent, CEGEP Vieux-Montréal (usually the most active college), Concordia, and McGill's Post-Graduate Student Society.

The problem is structure

St-Onge doesn't believe the problem will soon be solved, because the structure of ANEEQ mitigates against it.

"The local associations don't have any place to express themselves, and the executive doesn't

want to decentralize because they'd lose their power. There is democracy in ANEEQ, but it's under central control," he said.

St-Onge said ANEEQ needs a complete restructuring to give greater autonomy to regional councils and more representation to every organization.

But the fact that only 10 of its 20 associations are regularly active puts dreams of reform out of reach. A prospective new executive including AGEUQAM's André Gagnon and former McGill student David McCullough toured the province last spring to rally student associations to ANEEQ reform. Despite broad support for their ideas, most members the team visited did not attend the July congress where elections were to be held.

Usher said, "It doesn't say much for ANEEQ's membership. And the members that have since chosen to boycott are the big ones. ANEEQ won't have much money to reform with next year even if they wanted to. The unions (traditionally supportive of ANEEQ) are not happy about the current executive, so not much funding is going to come from there."

Usher added that in the eyes of many students in the province, AGEUQAM is ANEEQ. It would be difficult for the association to regain credibility without them, he said.

But St-Onge warned, "If they really want to keep us, there will

have to be a big change in ANEEQ," his tone suggesting he wasn't expecting one.

Not fleeing to FEEQ

AGEUQAM is not wild about the other large umbrella student organization in the province, la Fédération des Étudiants et Étudiantes du Québec (FEEQ), either.

"We want to keep the objective of free fees and a one per cent corporate tax to support schools," St-Onge said. "We're not for the 'new partnership'."

The "new partnership" is FEEQ's suggestion of a post-university tax to replace tuition fees so students, government and business would all pay a share.

St-Onge said AGEUQAM stands by the demands ANEEQ made of the government during last year's mobilization against the tuition fee hikes that came into effect this fall.

But he did express interest in FEEQ's structure, which includes a purely advisory executive and much greater representation of individual schools.

Usher, who is pushing for McGill to join FEEQ this October, said, "ANEEQ has been a learning experience for FEEQ, in both positive and negative ways. Centralization is one of the things we learned not to do from watching ANEEQ's periodic crises." But he agrees AGEUQAM and FEEQ are still far apart politically.

"It's great when UQAM comes to FEEQ meetings as observers, because they do tip discussion in a different direction," he said. "But now they're mostly snipers, shooting at ANEEQ's left and FEEQ's right but with no place of their own." He also said AGEUQAM and ANEEQ believe in a broader social agenda than FEEQ, which separates educational issues from other areas of social concern.

He believes the divided student movement will have a quiet year, especially with AGEUQAM on the margins. He said the Réunion Nationale concept, in which students from the two large groups and others meet to plan strategy, has serious limitations.

"We all agree on the basis of 'Non au dégel,' but the question is how far you can go on that alone," Usher said. "We don't agree on alternatives, we don't agree on tactics."

Meanwhile, AGEUQAM is growing impatient with the constant squabbling in the student movement. "We don't want to waste time fighting other students," said St-Onge. "We need to be fighting the government on tuition fees, loans and bursaries, the GST in Québec."

"The GST will raise taxes on books, clothing — it will have a terrible effect on student life," he said. "That's what we want to be talking about. And now in ANEEQ we fight students."

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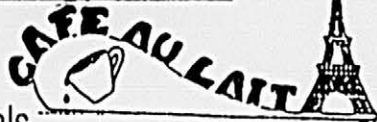
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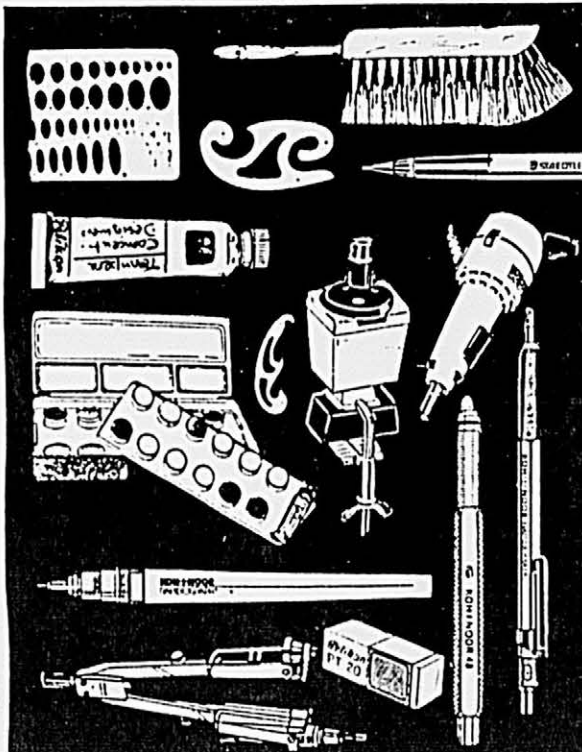


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Demo protests mistreatment of Mohawks

by Alex Poulis

About 600 loud but peaceful demonstrators marched through downtown Montréal Wednesday evening to protest the federal and provincial governments' mistreatment of the Mohawk people.

Organizers from the Régroupe-ment de solidarité avec les autochtones (RSA) said they were appalled by the actions of the armed forces against Kanesatake and Kahnawake Mohawks, and worried about the "ubiquitous presence of a vindictive SQ (Surêté Québec)."

On Tuesday the Armed Forces backed the SQ while it raided the Longhouse — a site of traditional Mohawk government. Native women were beaten by soldiers for defending the Longhouse.

"What we want is peace without reprisals," said RSA member François Salliant.

Mary Hannaberg, one of a group of women who delivered food to Kanesatake and Kahnawake, thanked the demonstrators for their support.

"And please continue the fight," she added. "We need the help. We need the government to see that our people do exist."

Michelle Asselin expressed the Centre des femmes du Québec's solidarity with native women.

The two-hour march began at Phillips Square. The placard-bearing and banner-carrying demonstrators marched east on Ste. Catherine St., and south on St. Denis until Blvd. René Lévesque, then headed west to the Hydro-Québec building where they congregated in front of the main entrance to show their anger at Québec Premier Robert Bourassa, whose offices are inside.

The demonstration was the latest of a series of protests organized regularly by the RSA since the crises at Kanesatake and Kahnawake began in July.

At print time, 2000 people from across North America were expected to arrive at Oka by the end of the weekend to deter the army from moving any further against the aggrieved Mohawks at Kanesatake.



Another demonstration will take place outside the Hydro-Québec building on September 12. There

will be a protest march at Oka on September 16, with buses taking participants from Montréal. For

further information, contact the RSA at 598-2121.

Housing policy homophobic

by Daron Westman

McGill's Off-Campus Housing Service will no longer allow students to advertise their preference for lesbian or gay-positive roommates, despite the opposition of the undergraduate and post-graduate students' associations.

The policy change was unannounced, and only came to light late in August when a student complained to the Post-Graduate Students' Society (PGSS) that he had been refused the right to include gay-positive information.

The listings policy still allows students to indicate preference for non-smokers or roommates of a certain gender.

On August 28, PGSS VP University Eric Darier contacted Off-Campus Housing Coordinator Meribah Aikens by telephone to request a return to the old policy. Darier said she refused, explaining that the decision was made because "there are a lot of bigoted parents out there."

Aikens would not say how many complaints her office had received.

"The Off-Campus Housing Service's mandate as part of Student Services should be to create a positive environment for all stu-

dents, including lesbians and gays," said Darier.

"If some parents or newly arrived students are shocked by the visibility of lesbian and gay students in the housing listing, this might be a good sign," he said. "After all, a university is a place of learning, a place where common wisdom should be questioned, challenged and changed."

McGill community protests

This new policy, apparently introduced to avoid the displeasure of the mainstream community, is coming under fire from McGill's largest student groups.

PGSS wrote an official letter of protest to Aikens on August 28, which she has yet to acknowledge. Students' Society (SSMU) VP University Affairs Deborah Pentesco has also telephoned Aikens to express SSMU's dissatisfaction with both the policy and the fact that no student organizations were consulted.

According to Pentesco, the reason for the policy change was to avoid "reverse discrimination" against heterosexual students, but she was given no examples of such discrimination.

Pentesco said, "If that's the

reason, why isn't the Dean worried about 'reverse discrimination' when people specify the gender of roommates or request non-smokers?"

When Pentesco asked Off-Campus Housing Office to justify the policy, Aikens told her there had been an "incident" a number of years ago. She was also told "we're not running a dating service."

Pentesco asked Aikens what advice she would now offer gay or lesbian students seeking non-homophobic roommates. Aikens said such students should call potential room-mates and say "I'm looking for a place to live, and by the way I'm gay."

"This puts one more barrier in the way of students already dealing with discrimination," said Pentesco. "Can you imagine how hard it can be for some students to have to talk about this with strangers?"

Pentesco said Aikens is open to phrases that "hint at" homosexuality without mentioning it directly. "They suggested 'alternative lifestyle'," she said. "That could mean, 'I brush my teeth with my feet.'"

Aikens would not speak to the *Daily* despite repeated attempts to contact her at the Off-Campus Housing Service (398-6010).

WOMEN
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AIDS Action

by Stephanie Conway

It is time for women to start informing themselves about safe sex in a province where one out of six AIDS fatalities have been women.

This is the main goal of Montréal's new AIDS Action Committee for Women, organized by Paula Synowich, also a member of the city's AIDS Coalition to Unleash Power (ACT-UP).

The new ten-member committee has set out to inform itself and the public on issues involving AIDS and women.

"We want to encourage safer sex for women and to encourage women to feel more comfortable with their sexuality. Thus far, AIDS information has focussed on vaginal or anal intercourse and the use of needles. There are many difficulties for women in safe sex, especially for lesbians," said Synowich.

Synowich links the political neglect of AIDS's effects on women to the lack of control women have over their bodies and to the hostility directed at sexual expression in women.

"In Québec, high risk groups, such as gay men, are targeted more than high risk activities. Women are not tested as early as men because women don't think they are at risk," she said.

The assumptions of white middle class morality are the source of many problems in dealing with AIDS, according to Synowich. "People assume that AIDS belongs to marginal groups and, therefore, it does not count. Their lives are considered expendable," she said.

Some churches' stances on safer sex, sex-education and contraception also have a lot to do with the problems in dealing with AIDS, said Synowich. "I don't give a goddamn about people's morality about gay men. No one deserves to die."

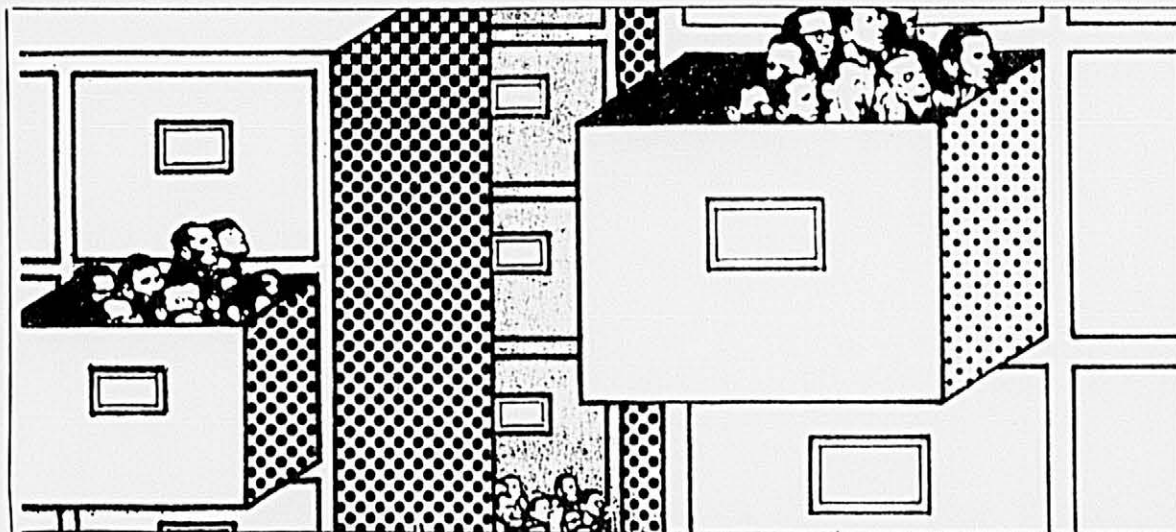
Poverty is another issue the committee will be addressing. "In the U.S., where there is no Medicare, the problem is worse. But, even in Canada, medication for pre-AIDS symptoms is very expensive. Women sacrifice their own health to care for boyfriends or children," said Synowich.

One out of 394 "non-promiscuous" women in Québec tested sero-positive for AIDS in a study conducted by the Montréal General Hospital's Centre for AIDS studies. One-third of babies born to sero-positive women are sero-positive. Women in that position are usually encouraged not to carry through with their pregnancies.

The same study revealed that out of the 133 Canadian women who have died of AIDS, 90 have been from Québec.

According to Synowich, most safe sex media attention is directed at women as carriers, not as victims. "Talking about safe sex creates a tension between wanting to inform women and making women responsible in the same way that they are for contraception. We don't want to give women the burden," she said.

The AIDS Action Committee is planning to publish a pamphlet on safer sex for women, which will also address "cultural differences" in sexuality.



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ERRATA

The following inaccuracies were printed in the September Disorientation issue article, "Watching the Kids in the Hall":

•The article states that 47 city council seats are being contested in the November election, whereas there will be 50 seats contested.

•The article states that Ecology Montréal rejected ecofeminism as a platform at its founding congresses, whereas ecofeminism was in fact accepted as one of the five foundational principles of the party.

•Lawyer Brent Tyler's name was misspelled.

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St-Henri residents still testing the waters

by Catherine Croper

It's too soon to tell how the new McGill residence in Saint-Henri will affect life in one of the city's poorest communities.

Solin residence, which houses 300 McGill students, was built last year in spite of considerable opposition from local residents.

Constructed from an abandoned factory, the area was rezoned by the city without consultation with Saint-Henri residents. The community tried to stop the project, insist-

ing any development in their area should attempt to ease the 30 per cent unemployment rate.

A committee of students, faculty, and Saint-Henri residents was formed and an agreement was worked out whereby McGill resources are to be made available for community projects. They also agreed that, as far as possible, McGill would employ Saint-Henri residents for the project.

Gille Dubois, of the Table de Concertation des Organismes de Saint-Henri et Petit Bourbogne said

that, although some residents are still upset, most have accepted the situation because they have no choice.

"It is too soon to say how this arrangement will work out. The atmosphere is friendly now, but we could easily find in a year that the project has produced nothing of interest for us," he said.

The committee has been meeting since January. Dubois said many projects have already been proposed by the community and several should be underway this fall. These

include an environmental study of the neighbourhood in conjunction with one of McGill's teaching hospitals, and a joint project with McGill's Urban Studies department.

McGill Director of Residences Flo Tracy said McGill intends to establish a "program of mutual sharing and benefit," but could not elaborate. "Details are still in the developmental stage. We will know more in a little while," she said.

Students' Society President Kate Morisset said the Society wants

students to try to understand the problems in Saint-Henri. She said students should integrate into the community, rather than the community accommodating the students.

Morisset also confirmed there are no definite plans yet but both McGill and the Saint-Henri community aim to see the agreement through.

Dubois said, "I want to make it clear that we do not resent students or harbour any negative sentiments against them. What we objected to was the process."

Colombian democracy runs paper-thin

by Carl Wilson

While the White House and the North American press portray Colombia as a noble democracy struggling against drug-crazed insurgents, they condone its government's outrageous record on human rights and social justice, said Colombian lawyer Pablo Angarita Canas at Concordia Friday night.

Angarita, a leader of the "Grass Roots Training Institute", has recently been released from detention in Colombia through the efforts of international solidarity groups, and is in Montréal to publicize the real state of affairs in his homeland (see interview, page 9).

His talk, "Columbia: A Democracy Paper-Thin," was presented by Amnesty International and Concordia's Central America Committee.

After showing a video introduction to the social crisis in Colombia, Angarita (speaking through a translator) told the audience that Colombia is a nation where constitutional guarantees of the rights to free speech, striking and mobilization are meaningless, and "the death penalty is enforced through extralegal means."

Despite its wealth of natural resources, 60 per cent of Colombia's 30 million or so residents live in abject poverty. Employment is at 23 per cent in the swelling urban areas, and 72 per cent of corporate profits go to owners rather than workers.

Most of Colombia's poor (especially the 'campesinos' in rural areas) receive little health care or education. One in a thousand who start elementary school graduate from university, and many children never go to school at all. Others don't even make it to school age, as 60 000 annually die of malnutrition (one every eight minutes), and others find their way into violent

youth gangs, a problem the government does not acknowledge.

The poverty and inequality have fostered two separate but often mismatched phenomena: the drug trade (the only industry not controlled from the North) and anti-government insurgency. Encouraged by U.S. anti-drug hysteria and perhaps a dollop of Red Scare propaganda, the government treats these two as being not only equivalent but also entangled with the legitimate popular movement of unions, student groups and human rights organizations.

Angarita said paramilitary squads tied to the Colombian government (and the U.S.) execute murders and disappearances of union and dissident leaders, under the guise that they form part of an "international conspiracy to undermine Colombian democracy". This point is born out by the video, in which most of the interviews with popular activists were followed by the dates of their assassinations.

Between social disorder and political repression, Colombia has become the murder capital of the world, with murders last year numbering in the tens of thousands, and even more expected this year. About one in ten murders in Colombia are thought to be politically motivated, and the government has admitted to links between top military officials and the 140 known paramilitary 'death squads'.

Growing international notice of the drug trade has worsened the situation. Since the United States government chose drugs as its primary international buzzword, the Central American country has come under increasing pressure to crack down.

And, according to Angarita, it's had more than a little help from its friends. The U.S. Drug Enforcement and Central Intelligence Agencies (DEA and CIA) have carried out overt patrols and covert



assassinations, making the latter look like inter-cartel revenge killings, while the Colombian government used military aid supposedly earmarked for anti-drug efforts to bomb peasant regions where suspected 'subversives' lived.

Meanwhile, the popular sector struggles to get the Colombian government to enforce its own constitution. The Colombian student movement had convinced the newly-elected government to convene a special Constitutional Assembly made up of representatives of all social sectors to address the situation and map out the country's future.

However, the government has

reversed its election promises by restricting Assembly delegates to 50 people, all of whom must be professionals with at least five years experience in their fields. The popular movement is campaigning to remove these conditions, which would bar all representatives of native, peasant and workers' communities from the process.

In response to an abusive audience question, Angarita stressed the popular movement is not seeking a socialist or communist Colombia, and should not be scarred by the shrapnel of the explosion in Eastern Europe. All the people of Colombia really want is for Colombian democracy to change from

a paper image into a national reality, he said.

"Our students are bright and committed, our artists combat the fear of the cities, and the studies our people are making in literature and science are too many to list," he concluded.

The population is strong and alive, but it is crying to escape from a steel box built by the International Monetary Fund, the U.S. government, the drug cartels and the Colombian military and administrative governments. He pleaded for the audience to learn more and speak in solidarity with his people before hope really is lost.



The following was submitted to the Daily as a letter by Richard Cooper. Our word limit on letters is 300 words. But because of the nature of the Daily's coverage of Cooper last year, we have decided to print the letter in its entirety.

The McGill Daily is to be commended for the open and courageous stance it has consistently taken on gay and lesbian issues. At the beginning of a new decade when the reactionary forces that appeared to be prospering during the 1980s are, it is to be hoped, being driven to their last-trench defences, it is especially important that the Daily maintain even more persistently and loudly the absolute unacceptability of discrimination and homophobia in any form. I have confidence that the editorial collective of *The Daily* are aware of this responsibility and will lose no opportunity to denounce the forces of oppression.

It is with some regret then that I feel impelled to draw your attention to some factual errors and what might be regarded as matters of misinterpretation in Joyce Lombardi's article "Cooper drops discrimination charges" (April 12, 1990) which dealt with certain employment difficulties which I have had with McGill's Faculty of Religious Studies. The factual errors are that I was notified on February 5, not "in late January", that my appointment would not be renewed. Instead of fourteen years, I have actually been "affiliated" with McGill, as a student and in various employee capacities since 1967; my employee's number dates from 1977. The term "associate professor," used even in the loose sense in which I take it was, is inappropriate: my position was that of Faculty Lecturer. It is most regrettable that the surname of Vice-Principal Academic S.O. Freedman was printed throughout as "Freedmon-ton."

The matters of misinterpretation are rather more complex. It is a moot point whether the questions I was raising at the time about the failure of the Faculty of Religious Studies to extend my appointment ought to be designated by the phrase "informal discrimination charges," what I was asking for, and what I am still asking for, is an unbiased and open examination of whether the facts that I am gay and that for two years I taught a course on "Alternative sexualities and Religion," at the beginning of which I publicly announced my sexual orientation and which examined gay and lesbian history and contemporary issues from an affirmative, though I hope not uncritical point of view, may not have influenced, whether consciously or unconsciously on the side of the parties

SILENCE = DEATH

involved, the decision not to reappoint me. After all, I had been told in December 1989 that I would be teaching during the 1990-91 academic year and the courses I had proposed were published in the calendar.

The other matter of interpretation with which I would take issue is Ms. Lombardi's reporting of a somewhat facetious remark I made to her as the statement that I was unsure whether I would apply for another position at McGill. As Ms. Lombardi knew, by the time of the article I had already applied for a new position in Ethics in the Faculty of Religious Studies. In my letter of application for the post I stated my particular interest in the theoretical and practical issues surrounding lesbian and gay rights and my desire to work towards the establishment of an interdisciplinary program in lesbian and gay studies at McGill. I did not make the short-list of applicants for the Ethics position. On the other hand, none of the three applicants interviewed was found suitable. The position has been readvertised and I shall apply again, stressing the importance of lesbian and gay studies and noting particularly, since emphasis is now being placed on medical ethics, the necessity of lesbian and gay participation in bioethical policy and decision making, especially in light of recent research on homophobia in Canadian medical schools and the

extraordinary way in which the people who have been most intimately and devastatingly affected by AIDS have been at best patronized and at worst silenced by the interrelated bureaucratic power structures of government, the universities and research centres, the medical professions and the pharmaceutical industries.

It would appear that the motto of ACT UP (AIDS Coalition to Unleash Power), "Silence = Death," takes on special connotations within the McGill context. Over the whole course of my raising questions about the reasons for my not being rehired, Dean Donna Runnals of the Faculty of Religious Studies spoke to me once about the matter, and that was when, on April 10, I on my own initiative went to see her about the complaint I was submitting to the Commission des Droits de la Personne du Québec. At that time, I was persuaded of Dean Runnals' personal lack of intent to discriminate. There are, however, a number of questions which remain unanswered and which I hope can be pursued at some future date.

Having spent the first twenty-two years of my life in the American South, and that during the time when the Civil Rights Movement was coming into prominence, I believe I have developed a certain sensitivity to the symptoms of discrimination. Chief among them are total denial and complete silence on the part of those who discriminate. At McGill I have encountered what looks to me like a similar kind of denial and silence. As for those who would disallow any analogy between racial discrimination and homophobia, I can only say that either they have not studied the evidence carefully enough or they have never been on the receiving end of the stick.

On the whole, there seems to be an appalling failure of communication on issues of importance to lesbian and gay people within McGill. What I think is obvious is that McGill does not know what to do with an active, committed and visible lesbian and gay minority. This is evidenced chiefly by the University administration's almost total lack of support for and co-operation with LAGEM (Lesbian and Gay Employees of McGill), of which I am co-founder and honorary life member. I as an individual may have been silenced in the sense that I have been deprived of teaching and research opportunities, but I will not be quiet. More importantly, I belong to a "we" who are just beginning to make ourselves heard. The University can rest assured that we will be heard very loudly and for a very long time.

Richard Cooper

Apartheid in Canada

To the Daily

I am deeply shocked at the poor image with which our government is representing us around the world; that in a time when international economics is based on image and dollars Canada officially does not trade with South Africa for its lack of credible image, Canada is exporting an image of the master fascist state.

Who taught South Africa the rules of apartheid? Canada. The government of South Africa visited Canada and developed their apartheid system after a study of Canada's Native reservation Policy. Canada watched for decades on external affair sanctioned CBC images of white South Africa police surrounding the native African ghettos.

We now export our own OKA image to the world that shows Canada playing torture tactics with official silence while native families and local residents are surrounded by police and military, in numbers far exceeding their combined population.

This is Canada's image as the tolerant land of multi-cultural promise where, if you have \$300 000, you too can live in a liberal democratic society.

Who has the right to create an image, who has media control, how can we express what we think? For the population of Canada is appalled by its own reflection. Where is the respect? My gosh — every newspaper in the world is watching us as our government has manufactured a situation that turns Canada in one of the world's current media horror stories.

I can't believe that the military has been called on to our aboriginal peoples!

These are the people who have lived in what we call "Canada" for thousands of years. How stupid can we be? Speak out Canada! Stand up and speak out!

Su Schnee
Montréal

The McGill Board game

To the Daily:

Isn't Connect, the Governors a great game? And McGill makes the perfect gameboard.

Take Principal Johnston. He's been sitting alongside Hugh Hallward and John Fisher on the board at Southam Inc. for a long while. Just

look for his name in the company's annual report. I'm pretty sure you can find him hiding on a few more boards as well.

Isn't this fun?

Stephane St-Onge
BA, '89

Penpals wanted

To the Daily:

First of all I would like to thank you for your time and concern in reading this letter. I'm presently confined in prison and I find that the loneliness is a very heavy burden to bare. I've changed my life, and I find that in doing so it seems as if the whole wide world has turned its back on me.

I'm a very long way from home, and with no-one seeming to care. Before I sat down to write this letter, I said a little prayer, asking that the hearts and minds of those who would read this letter would be touched. I know you must be busy, and that it costs to run a paper, but I'm asking that you would print all or parts of this letter in hope that someone somewhere in my home would take the time out to share a few minutes of their day with me through a letter every now and then.

I don't have any money, or I would gladly send some to cover the cost of the printing. I can send five dollars around September 1. I'm asking for help, not money or things, only friendship.

Thank you again for your time. God bless you.

Ronnie Jones #211-561
P.O. Box 511
Columbus, Ohio 43216



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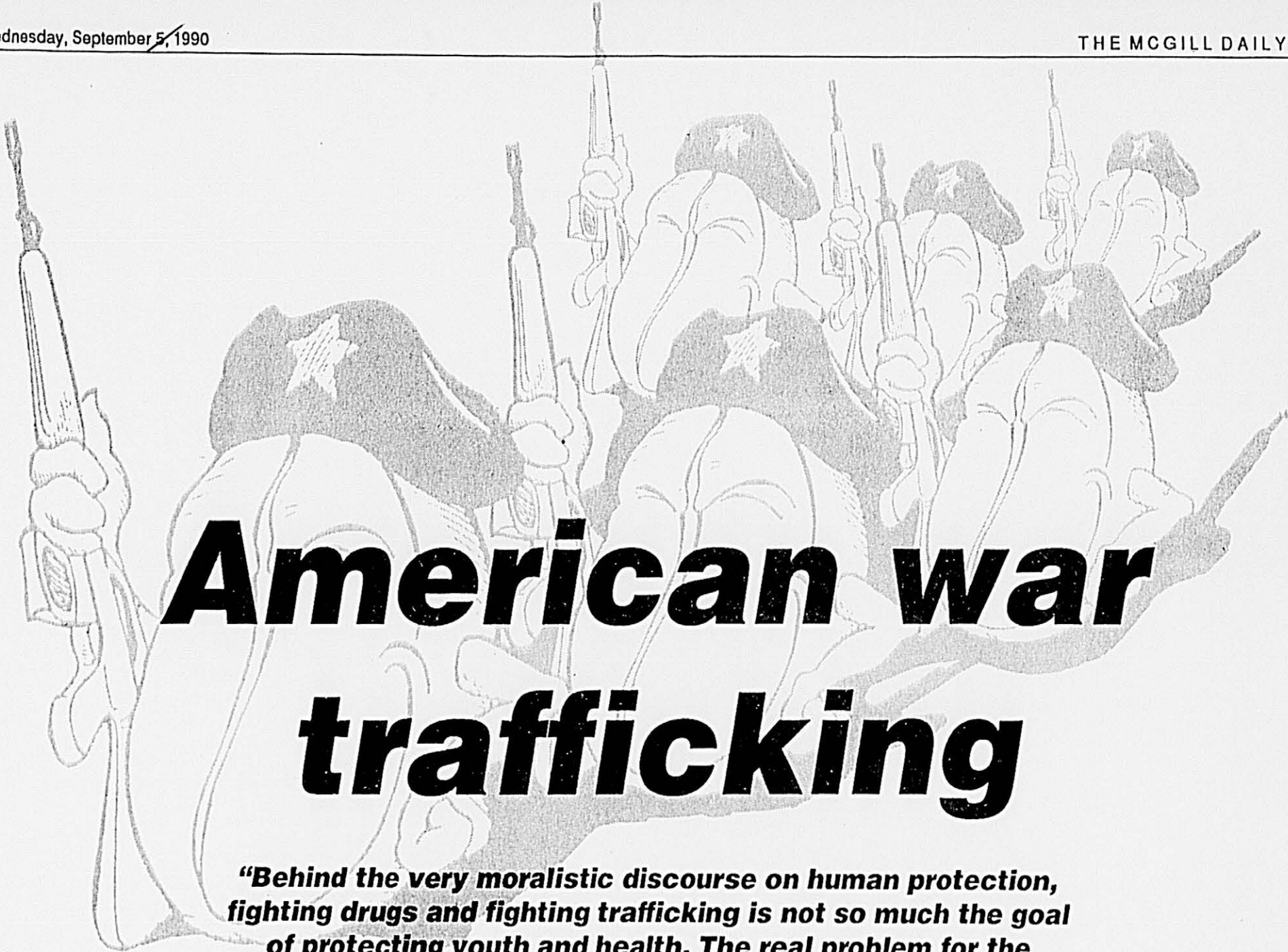
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American war trafficking

"Behind the very moralistic discourse on human protection, fighting drugs and fighting trafficking is not so much the goal of protecting youth and health. The real problem for the United States is an economic preoccupation. It's about protecting political interests."

by Susana Béjar

Pablo Angarita Canas is a Colombian Labour lawyer and human rights activist. Last September, a phone call to Montréal media and human rights groups saved him from Colombia's military. He was in Montréal last week to visit the people who helped him, and to lecture on democracy in Colombia. He spoke to the *Daily* about narcotics trafficking in his country, and the consequences for Colombians of the war on drugs.

Three years ago, the Mayor of New York was acting cute and cracked a 'joke' about the drug problem. He said the problem could be solved by dropping a bomb on Medellín.

"People thought this was funny," said Angarita. "But the fact is they've done it, and not just once. They've been doing it for years."

"There are entire zones in Medellín with soldiers on every corner, like a concentration camp. All youth are suspects, and in the poorer neighbourhoods the authorities aren't merely suspicious, they just assume that everyone is involved in the narcotics industry."

Last year there were 4000 drug-related murders in Colombia. In just the first three months of 1990 there have been over 3000 drug-related murders. This is more than any country in the world not officially at war.

"History demonstrates that the U.S. has great precedent for invasions and massacres to protect its interests. The history of the U.S. is

that history. Panama is only the most recent example.

"Anyone who has not been exposed to this might be suspicious, and of course, when they think of drugs, they think of their community — the youth decaying, people sick and wasted."

Angarita emphasized the tragic effects that the drug trade has had on users, especially in Northern Countries, and especially amongst the youth.

But according to Angarita the approach the U.S. is taking to the drug problem is heading nowhere near the origins of the crisis.

Making the world safe

"Behind the very moralistic discourse on human protection, fighting drugs and fighting trafficking is not so much the goal of protecting youth and health. The real problem for the United States is an economic preoccupation. It's about protecting political interests."

"Of all multi national industries, the drug trade is the only one that is based in the South. All of the others have been based in or taken over by the Northern countries. This is what bothers the Americans the most, that they can't control our industry as well, that they don't have that stronghold."

According to Angarita, investigations have shown that U.S. production of cocaine-like drugs is growing, suggesting that U.S. President George Bush's strategy of eliminating production as a means to eliminate use may be flawed.

"In the 60s in Colombia, there

were entire regions which produced marijuana. It was famous for its quality. Tonnes were exported to the U.S.. Then the U.S. declared a similar war on growers. All the crops were destroyed. Effectively, marijuana production in Colombia ended. And today, the best marijuana in the world can be found in Texas and California.

"The future now, for Colombia, is that by the year 2000 there will be no more coca. We will be importing it from the U.S., even for medicinal purposes."

Meanwhile, in the last few years, U.S. jets spray coca crops with toxic chemicals in the battle against production.

"They use chemical products like bi-phosphates which are prohibited in the U.S. because they are such potent toxins. They change the name to export these, but the chemical composition is the same."

"These have been used heavily on three indigenous communities in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta where they have destroyed not only coca but also food crops. Life expectancy there is now 40 years, while elsewhere in Colombia it's 65."

Roots of the Coca Plant

Coca has been grown by indigenous peoples in Colombia for millennia, especially in the Andes. It is a sacred plant, used for spiritual as well as medicinal purposes.

"Coca and cocaine are not the same thing. Cocaine is a substance produced from coca. Now, with modern chemistry there is a long

list of derivatives and products of coca, all the way down to Crack. But coca is a part of the culture and history of our people."

In the 1970s, there was a huge surge in drug trafficking and millions of dollars came into the country. This affected every national industry, it penetrated into every pore of society.

"In sotto voce people complained that it was a mafia industry, but they accepted this, specifically for the millions of dollars that were gained through these veins. The traffickers gained the complacency of the government and the military."

In the early eighties, the campesino movement organized. They mobilised to occupy vacant land and claim it for themselves. The drug mafia organized paramilitary squads and assassinated the leaders of this movement, as well as labour leaders, journalists, community workers — anyone that seemed a threat to the government, because the government, the military and the traffickers "were eating from the same plate, from the same money."

"Human rights organizations denounced these assassinations to the government for a long time, and tried to make the military accountable for their connection to these murders. The government, for their own motives, paid no attention and called our objections a conspiracy, an international communist plot to undermine Colombian democracy."

Then, in 1987, under pressure from the U.S., Colombia declared

its own war on drugs.

War Comes Home

"They were forced by the Americans to declare a war on themselves — on their source of income and power. Since then terrorist actions from the drug world have taken off against the justice system and government organisms that are now forced to oppose them. And last year, the government finally yelled to the world that the traffickers were criminals, terrorist, killers, etc. These are the same accusations human rights groups had been making for years, but then it was peasants and workers dying, not judges and politicians."

Angarita said the only victims of this war, declared by the Colombian government on orders from the American government, are the Colombian people. Police, soldiers, youth, activists, and thousands of bystanders are being killed.

"There's a saying in Spanish that goes something like this: 'If, to kill a rat in your home, you have to destroy in your whole house, then what have you gained by killing that rat?'"

"The Colombian people are being sacrificed for the sake of the Americans. And they aren't even the source of the American drug problem. The Americans say the deaths are too bad, but that they are the price that must be paid if narco-trafficking is to be stopped. Their own people are not the ones being murdered, so they are not concerned."

NEWS ANALYSIS

The game in the Gulf

What's control over Middle East oil worth to the American oil industry? About a thousand U.S. soldiers dead and wounded a day for the first 10 days, according to one military expert; one hundred thousand casualties on all sides, said the French Defense minister.

For Big Oil henchperson George Bush (formerly an executive at Zapata Petroleum Corp) and Big George henchperson Brian Mulroney, it's a small price to pay. (Most U.S. front-line soldiers are Blacks, Hispanics or working-class types, anyway, and who gives a crap about them Arabs).

That's a bit heavy-handed, but who said running the world was easy. It's a tricky business, fraught with risks and constantly shifting alliances. Just a few years ago Saddam Hussein was our bosom friend — like Manuel Noriega used to be — and the Americans let him get away with a lot. As a case in point, in 1988 the American State Department said it was "quite confident" that the Iraqis had used chemical weapons against Iran and against the Kurds; but a Congressional effort at the time to boycott Iraq failed after the same State Department denounced it as "premature" and after intense lobbying by American agribusiness, Big Oil and chemical makers. Then, during an international conference on chemical weapons last year, U.S. pressure deflected attention away from Iraq's stockpiles and toward then-demon Libya.

No one complained much when Iraq invaded Iran — that's actually when Baghdad became a big recipient of American, British, West German and French credits and military supplies — or when it bombed an American warship, killing 37 sailors, or even when it used poison gas at least 32 times against civilians.

After the Iran/Iraq war ended, the Pentagon wasted no time in resuming arms sales to Iraq: over \$7 billion (U.S.) of weaponry began making its way to Baghdad in the year following the ceasefire, and American companies reportedly helped turn Iraq and Egypt into the largest Arab arms manufacturers.

Today, as the Americans feverishly denounce Hussein, it is important to remember that nothing new has been learned about the Iraqi despot; it's just that in the past, it was always so convenient for the United States to ignore what they knew. So late last year, the White House announced it would lift a ban on loans to Iraq and vowed to pursue more trade with it. Just two months ago, when Iraq was the world's largest recipient of U.S. subsidized grain, Bush again refused to endorse sanctions against Baghdad.

Such apparently blinkered support for Iraq is by no means an American phenomenon, though. France rescheduled \$1.7 billion of Iraqi debt to allow arms sales to continue, and allegedly sent unmarked war planes and pilots to fly missions alongside Iraqis during the war with Iran — when Iraq was the good guy.

...

The signs warning us of what's really going on in the Persian/Arabian Gulf have been sparse but unmistakable. The U.S. is clearly preparing for war, with 100 000 American troops deployed there and counting. The propaganda machine has been whirring away for weeks, insisting now on the necessity of confrontation and preparing us for death with talk of casualty figures and blow-by-blow descriptions of what will happen.

During all this, though, several Iraqi peace overtures have gone ignored. On August 29, Iraq offered to withdraw from Kuwait and return hostages, if the naval blockade was lifted and Iraq was guaranteed access to a disputed Gulf port it shared with Kuwait before the invasion. Like a similar offer made days before the Americans arrived in Saudi Arabia, it was rejected and did not surface in any major media.

The way events have unfolded is highly suspicious and also points to an American war agenda. Why did the U.S. wait until *after* Kuwait was invaded before sending in troops? According to Alan Keys, a former under-secretary of defense for Reagan, the U.S. knew of Hussein's plans from satellite photos long before he invaded. The Americans also knew, despite media hysteria to the contrary, that Hussein was extremely unlikely to push on into Saudi Arabia, so they waited — and got ready.

America has been waiting for an opportunity to intervene in the Gulf for years; strategy was long completed by the time Kuwait fell, so Bush was well-prepared to build an international consensus against Iraq. Of course, the American scored a coup by winning (limited) UN support for an embargo against Iraq, which lent credibility to its indignant condemnations of the Arab state; and thus helped to conceal longstanding U.S. ambitions in the Middle East. A war now is almost certainly unavoidable. Maybe not for a few weeks, but soon enough.

What is the U.S. really after? That's the crucial question that continues to be obscured by the commercial media.

The U.S. isn't solely trying to alter the price of oil, either up or down. It wants *control* over the price and supply of oil. If anything, Hussein and Bush would have been in agreement before the crisis that prices were too low, although for very different reasons. Hussein's present belligerence was preceded by some disagreement among OPEC nations over the price of oil and accusations that Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates were exceeding their daily production quotas. The issue of overproduction, along with the disputed ownership of the Rumaila oil fields, was Iraq's original explanation for the invasion.

Falling oil prices have been costly for Hussein: by some estimates, overproduction by Kuwait and the UAE has cost Iraq \$6 billion since January. Low prices aren't nearly as pressing an issue for Kuwait, which has almost three times the per capita income of Iraq and over \$100 billion

of petrodollars invested in one of the largest financial reserves in the world. Because of this, Kuwait and other Gulf states are seen by many Arabs as hold-overs of Western colonialism.

At an OPEC meeting just before the invasion, members agreed to raise the price of oil under pressure from Iraq, along with Iran and Libya. Iraq has in the past vowed to drive up the price of oil, in part for economic reasons and in part to "liberate" the Arabs.

But behind the simple problem of cost is a much, much larger one of supply and demand. Before the invasion, Iraq and Kuwait supplied 20 percent of OPEC oil; in the future that proportion can only rise as other members run dry, while Iraq enjoys at least another 175 years at the present rate of production. Geologists now suspect that Iraq's known reserves — 100 billion barrels — may be understated by as much as half. Although Saudi Arabia will remain the leader in oil reserves, the significance of Iraq's potential is not lost to the Americans, now importing half of their oil and worried about quickly dwindling reserves in Alaska and Texas. The cost of oil has become a problem second in importance to the availability of oil.

As a result, controlling oil is becoming the main preoccupation of U.S. foreign policy. Military hegemony in the Middle East is the easiest and oldest answer. Before the invasion of Kuwait low oil prices were the problem — but any increase would have to be managed by the Americans, and on their terms to balance domestic needs as well as Big Oil's interests. The economies of Texas and Alberta are falling apart because their oil sells for a fraction of what it did in the 1970s; and that's one reason for the so-called S&L disaster (the collapse of Texas savings-and-loans institutions which will cost Americans \$500 billion).

All the might of international capitalism is now flexing its muscles in the Gulf. Five of the largest ten U.S. companies are oil firms. Exxon Corp, for example, had a \$89-billion revenue in 1984. And George "Zapata Petroleum" Bush, with our Mulroney at his side, really knows how to listen to these people. In a 1986 visit to the Middle East, Bush reportedly impressed upon Arab friends the harm low oil prices were doing to U.S. multinationals. His lobbying helped get OPEC to the bargaining table in 1987 where member countries agreed to double prices. Days after Iraq invaded Kuwait, Big Oil doubled prices again.

Yet the U.S. Army came to the Gulf not only to "ensure the free flow of oil through the Strait of Hormuz," as the standard Administration line goes. Like a British analyst put it, "The Iraqis, whatever you might think of them, are the only Arab state with an independent power capacity." Saddam Hussein is returning to old-time Ba'athist rhetoric and calls for Arab unity, which fundamentally go hand-in-hand with denunciations of the imperialist powers. His army of one million regulars is gigantic, experienced and backed by a militia half a million strong. He is consequently thought to generate both fear and respect among the Arabs, and it remains to be seen whether the precedent he has set — the invasion of one Arab state by another — will be excused less quickly than that of Saudi Arabia — inviting a Western power onto Arab soil.

...

So, how did Hussein go from being our ally to "a Hitler," in the words of the New York Times? Suddenly Hussein was a "crazy fellow" (CIA war criminal Bill Colby), a "sociopath" who deserves to be nuked (U.S. columnist William Safire). And it's not *just* Hussein these days who's a nut. Once again, "It's the Arab mind," according to a CNN expert, that we should worry about. On the August 29 episode of *Crossfire*, a professor of psychiatry said Arabs must be dealt with on a level they can understand: "firmly, with resolve, clarity, and from a position of strength."

In an interview with Dan Rather, Hussein compared his invasion of Kuwait to the U.S. invasion of Panama last year. Rather brushed off the Panama affair — which resulted in \$2 billion in damages and 2000 dead non-combatants — saying it was beside the point. Rather's response is typical of the American media's handling of these matters, and faithful to the Administration's position that there can be no comparisons.

But there *are* comparisons. Perhaps the most shameful one is Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon in which 19 000 died. Or France's 1962 invasion of Algeria, which cost over a million lives. Or Indonesia's invasion of East Timor, a genocide which eliminated a third of the population. Add to that the dizzying litany of American-backed invasions throughout Africa and Central and South America, and it becomes very difficult to understand what possible interpretation of international law could apply consistently in all these cases.

Of course, the United States long ago co-opted the notion of international law and have often interpreted it unilaterally to advance their agenda, and suffocate serious challenges to their actions in the air of righteousness it lends. The same 'international law' solemnly applied to justify the Panama operation, was ever so casually ignored after the World Court ruled in favour of Nicaragua's case against contra funding. It is important to note that the United Nations has yet to authorize a military response to the Gulf crisis, and that the American army was ordered into Saudi Arabia just five days after the invasion; quickly enough to eliminate the possibility of a diplomatic solution, but about right to ensure a dominant American role in whatever scenario is yet to be played out.

Alex Roslin

Zeb Brown

Let's play games with money

Welcome to *Jeopardy*. In the likeness of Alex Trebek, Daily staff combed campus confronting unsuspecting students with answers, in the hope of finding out what the questions are. Get it? The answer this week is: \$24 000 ...



'What is' the money you get for winning the provincial election in Ontario?
Salim Mannju Engineering U1

'What is' the cost of a university education?
Aude Ribis Arts U3 ↓



'What is' the price of the car I would like?
J.P. Fossey Arts U2

'What is' the money it takes to buy a luxury sailboat:
Nathalie Potvin Arts U2



Evaporating garbage bags

Among the information not scheduled to be distributed through Students' Society's newly installed information kiosk is internal budget material. A quick scan of recent budget documents offers some explanation of why council might prefer these papers be kept out of sight.

On June 15, the Joint Management Committee, a sub-committee of council responsible for the preparation of Students' Society's budget, accepted Building Manager Albert Vascovic's tally of "Material and Supply" expenses for the Union Building. The figures for supplies were:

set of figures including a substantial alteration in garbage bag costs:

FINAL SUPPLIES FIGURES

1. Electrical	\$5500
2. Cleaning	5400
3. Garbage Bags	5000
4. Washroom	12 000
5. Mechanical	2000
6. Miscellaneous	5300
TOTAL	35 200

But despite the drastic modifications (garbage bags down by 50%), the final total in each schedule, as shown by the tables above, remained constant.

"I'm really surprised you have two copies," said VP Finance Jane Howard when asked to explain the disparity. "One is official and that's the one that matters."

Howard said that the total, \$35 200, is budgeted according to experience in past years and is a reasonably accurate estimate, but added, "there is always room for fine tuning."

As to just what sort of fine tuning goes on in the Union Building budget, Howard had little to offer.

"The accounting department is sluggish," she said. The books need time to catch up with spending.

A second group of documents

shows SSMU budgets are also sluggish when it comes to affirmative action. Aside from five executive councillors, Students' Society employs 14 people who run the corporation. The front desk in the Union Building buzzes as women scurry about filling requests and answering the questions of students and the world at large. Occasionally a man passes through on the way to his office.

Page three of "Explanatory Notes for the General Office and Administration 1990/91 Budget," is labeled 'Confidential' and includes salary information on key employees. The table below contains this information plus two additional categories, 'name' and 'gender'. Note the remarkable relationship between the last two columns.

The budget also includes receptionist and clerk positions which fall in the \$15 000 to \$25 000 range and are generally held by women.

Budget documents such as these are hard to come by and because they're 'unofficial' or 'confidential', it's hard to get answers from the people responsible. Stay tuned for more information on the continuing budget follies of Students' Society.

— Heather MacKay



'What is' the \$24 000 question?
Steven Griffith Arts U3
Angela Alston Arts U3

Fine guesses, but further investigation led our Trebekites to the ultimate question. Fact being stranger than fantasy, what these students dream of spending on luxury boats, automobiles, and their university education, is what Students' Society has actually gone out and paid ... for a booth!

So, folks, the real question to the answer was: "What was the amount of student money spent on the new Students' Society Information Desk in the Union Building?"

INITIAL SUPPLIES FIGURES

1. Electrical	\$6700
2. Cleaning	3900
3. Garbage Bags	10 000
4. Washroom	9000
5. Mechanical	2000
6. Miscellaneous	3600
TOTAL	35 200

Committee member Sheila Sheldon-Collyer upset the apple-cart when she pointed out that Item 3, the \$10 000 submitted as plastic garbage bag expenses, was outrageous. The figures were resubmitted two weeks later showing a new

TITLE	NAME	SALARY	GENDER
Executive Director	Don McGerrigle	\$52 000	♂
Comptroller	Jon Shifman	53 650	♂
Program Coordinator	Karen Diaz	31 450	♀
Administrative Secretary	Maria Keenan	22 720	♀
Operations Secretary	Leslie Copeland	25 660	♀

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The following blurb is the first mention of sports in the Daily since...?



olc Carol Kavanagh

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Vice-Principal (Academic)

The University invites nominations and applications for the position of Vice-Principal (Academic). The appointment, effective 31 August 1991, is normally for a five-year term and may be renewed.

Reporting to the Principal, the Vice-Principal (Academic) has overall responsibility for 12 academic faculties, as well as the Libraries, Centre for Continuing Education, Dean of Students, Admissions Office, Registrar's Office, Centre for University Teaching and Learning, Instructional Communications Centre, McGill-Queen's University Press, and the Rutherford Museum.

Candidates should have appropriate scholarly credentials and administrative experience, and be able to communicate effectively in English and French.

In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

Nominations and applications, accompanied by a curriculum vitae and the names of three referees, if possible, should be submitted by 10 October 1990 to:

David L. Johnston
Principal and Vice-Chancellor
McGill University
815 Sherbrooke St. W.
Montreal, PQ H3A 2T5



Vice-Principal(e) (Enseignement)

L'Université sollicite des mises en candidature et candidatures pour le poste de vice-principal(e) (enseignement). Le(la) titulaire, qui entrera en fonction le 31 août 1991, sera nommé(e) pour un mandat renouvelable de cinq ans.

Relevant du principal, le(la) vice-principal(e) (enseignement) coiffe 12 facultés, ainsi que les bibliothèques, le Centre d'éducation permanente, le doyen des services aux étudiants, le service des admissions, le registrariat, le Centre d'enseignement supérieur, le Centre de communications pédagogiques, les Presses universitaires McGill-Queen's et le Musée Rutherford.

Les candidat(e)s doivent détenir des titres universitaires appropriés, posséder une expérience administrative pertinente et bien maîtriser l'anglais et le français.

Conformément aux dispositions de la Loi canadienne sur l'immigration, cette offre ne s'adresse qu'aux citoyen(ne)s canadien(ne)s et aux résident(e)s permanent(e)s.

Les propositions de candidature et candidatures accompagnées d'un curriculum vitae et, si possible, du nom de trois répondants doivent parvenir avant le 10 octobre 1990 à:

Monsieur David L. Johnston
Principal et vice-chancelier
Université McGill
815, rue Sherbrooke ouest
Montréal (Québec) H3A 2T5



McGill Intramural Sports Program



Fall Outdoor Program

Activity	Category	Cost	Registration Dates
Flagfootball	M,W	\$65 (T)	Sept. 4 - Sept. 11
Golf	M,W	\$28 (I)	Sept. 4 - Sept. 11
Soccer	Men A, B, C, Women	\$80 (T)	Sept. 4 - Sept. 20
Softball	Men Co-Rec	\$60 (T)	Sept. 4 - Sept. 11
Tennis	Men A & B Women	\$5 (I)	Sept. 4 - Sept. 11
Touchfootball	Men	\$50 (T)	Sept. 4 - Sept. 11
Ultimate	Co-Rec	\$50 (T)	Sept. 4 - Sept. 11

M=Men; W=Women; Co-Rec=Corecreational; I=Individual Entry Fee; T=Team Entry Fee

In many sports space is limited — registration is on a first come, first served basis.

Please note that registration deadlines are strictly adhered to.

All teams must be represented at the Captains' Meeting for that sport.

Registration:
Campus Recreation Office - G35
Sir Arthur Currie Gymnasium
475 Pine Avenue West

For further information call 398-7011

Captains' Meeting

**September 11, 1990
18:15 hrs., Gym 3**

**Sir Arthur Currie Gymnasium
475 Pine Avenue West**

A representative from each team must attend the Captains' Meeting for that sport. League schedules are planned and rules are distributed. A team that is not represented will not be included on the schedule. Please note that an individual can represent only one team.

**For further information call
398-7011**

Education not an issue in Ont. elections

by Karen Hill

TORONTO (CUP) — Ontario students were virtually shut out of the election campaign that swept Bob Rae into the premier's office September 6.

Critics charge that for the third provincial election in a row, post secondary education issues were ignored by all three parties, and many students weren't in their home ridings on election day.

In 1985, 1987 and again this year, elections have been held at the beginning of the fall academic term. According to the Ontario Federation of Students (OFS), about 200 000 students were left out in the cold when it came to choosing the province's new government. Many didn't vote in advance polls, or register in their new ridings.

"Education was not an issue at all. Whoever is elected is pretty much free to do as they please," said OFS official Greg Elmer. "We're really worried."

Elmer said Ontario universities are facing three per cent budget cuts because funding increases haven't kept up with inflation and increased enrolment.

Bob Kanduth of the Ontario Colleges and Universities Faculty Association said nobody addressed the major problems: ageing equip-

ment, the lack of faculty positions, and insufficient funding. He noted outgoing premier David Peterson made good on his 1985 campaign promise to make education a "major priority," but that was limited to a one-time injection of funds in the first budget.

Outdated ideas about post-secondary education, and the fact that only a small percentage of the population actually attends college or university has led to the silence, Kanduth said.

"It means we will have to redouble our efforts. So many interest groups have come out during the election, it might even become more difficult to get our concerns made a priority now that the election is over," he said.

Ed Monahan, executive director of the Council of Ontario Universities, agreed.

"The fact that we could have an election without a reference to post-secondary education is quite frightening," he said.

And even more shocking was a poll that indicated only one per cent of people surveyed considered education a high priority, he said. "The public seems to be tired of the perception of universities whining for money. We have to explain to people why we need good universities."



Student summer unemployment out of control

by Andy Riga

OTTAWA (CUP) — If you couldn't find work this summer you weren't alone. Over 153 000 other students were unemployed in July, 14 000 more than there were at the same time last year.

"The unemployment rate was out of control this summer," said Jane Arnold, chair of the Canadian Federation of Students (CFS). "Students just couldn't find jobs, period."

Arnold blamed federal cutbacks to Challenge '90 — the federal student summer employment program — for the increase in jobless students. This year's cuts amounted to about \$41 million, or over 35 per cent of the total budget.

"Students are going to have a tough time getting by this year," Arnold said.

Ontario saw the biggest jump in unemployment—from 6.8 per cent in 1989 to 11.2 per cent this year. Newfoundland, New Brunswick,

and Québec also saw increases. In all other provinces, there were fewer unemployed students this year.

Even those who did find jobs through government job-creation programs will have a hard time paying the \$6000 to \$8000 needed to get through a year in university, said Arnold.

"We should be talking about good jobs. Not ones that pay \$4.50 an hour. A lot of jobs created by the Challenge program are like that."

"There's no way you're going

to be able to go to school based on a summer job like that."

The CFS is calling on the federal government to create a career-related summer employment program that will offer fair wages over the whole summer.

"A good summer job is the best form of student aid," Arnold said.

Citing a "general slowdown in the economy," Employment and Immigration official George Jackson said the increased number of unemployed students should

have been expected.

"The overall unemployment rate is up compared to last year—from 7.5 to 7.8 per cent. And youth tends to face the brunt of increasing unemployment first."

Jackson cited the recent slowdown in the retail sector as another reason for the increase in unemployment, because "a lot of student summer jobs are in retail stores."

Cutbacks in job creation programs probably didn't contribute to the increased number of unemployed students, Jackson said.

"It might have had some sort of impact, but compared to the total number of students working—over 1.1 million—it was probably minimal."

The increase in the number of unemployed students worries Chris Axworthy, the New Democratic Party education critic.

"If students are going to pay increasing tuition fees, then they have to have jobs during the summer."

According to Axworthy, "students are being attacked on three fronts."

"With the three per cent administrative tax on student loans, cutbacks in federal transfer payments, and then cuts to the summer job programs, (the government's) making it more and more difficult for people to go to school."

More women applying to Polytechnique

OTTAWA (CUP) — More female students applied to l'Université de Montréal's Ecole Polytechnique than ever before this year, quashing fears that women would shun the school where 14 women were murdered last December.

Twenty-three per cent of those who applied this year were women, compared to 19 per cent last year.

"We're very happy," said Louis Courville, the dean of undergraduate studies. He said the school was worried that students from out-of-town would think Montréal is "too violent," and stay away.

Ecole Polytechnique and other engineering schools have recently been focusing their recruitment efforts on women, who make up

only three per cent of professional engineers in Canada. These efforts started two years ago, well before the murders, Courville said.

He said the only engineering school with a higher female application rate is the University of New Brunswick, which has established a Chair for Women's Studies in Engineering.

Courville said first-year students will not receive any special information or orientation regarding the murders. But many returning students continue to receive psychological counselling "in various amounts," he said.

The school has also increased security and is making plans to set up a permanent committee on women's affairs.

PROVINCIAL UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES (Source: Statistics Canada)

Unemployment rates for returning students aged 15 to 24

	July 1990	July 1989
NATIONAL	11.7%	10.2%
NFLD	19.1	17.9
NS	9.8	15.5
NB	18.3	15.4
QUE	11.9	10.3
ONT	11.2	6.8
MAN	11.9	13.9
SASK	10.9	12.5
ALTA	10.8	11.9
BC	11.5	16.8

(Stats for PEI weren't available)



Classifieds

15

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Study skills workshops for first-year students. Time management; Effective not-taking; Reading textbooks: Monday Sept. 17 12-1:30 pm or Tuesday, Sept. 18 12-1:30 pm. Room 301, Powell Student Services Building, 398-3601.

361 - Articles for Sale

La book-bag — cotton canvas leather trim \$19.95. Perfecto leather jackets \$199.00. Air Force jackets \$79.00. 100% cotton t-shirts \$5.00. Down coats from \$75.00. EXXA 'La Store' 550 President Kennedy 843-6248.

Furniture for sale: beds (2), desk & chair, lamp, night table, coffee table. All good condition. 284-6211.

Queen-size futon with solid maple oriental style base. Comfortable, as new. \$225. 933-1417, after 6:00 pm.

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374 - Personals

I can help you with your Spanish if you help me improve my English. Call Leon and leave a message. Phone: 398-7154 or 7152

Desperately seeking anyone who taped "Twin Peaks" which aired Sept. 1st. VHS format wanted for dubbing. Call Rob, 398-6790. Leave message.

You don't know? We might. Give us a try! McGill Nightline. We're not just a crisis line. 9 pm - 3 am until Sept. 30. 6 pm - 3 am for the rest of the school year. 398-6246 - an informative, friendly voice in the night

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385 - Notices

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Prayer vigil for native peoples everyday at noon in the University Chapel, 3520 University, 2nd floor. Everyone welcome! Chaplaincy, 398-4104.

St. Martha's in the basement meets for informal worship at 3521 University at 10:00 am (not 10:30 am) Sunday, Sept. 16th. For more info, Roberta Clare, Presbyterian-United Church Chaplain, 398-4104.

India-Canada Students' Association welcome reception. Everyone invited! Samosas and refreshments served!!!! Monday, Sept. 10, Union Rm. 310, 4:00.

Centraide Charity BBQ sponsored by Phi Delta Theta Fraternity between 11:30-4:00 pm. Lower Campus. Music, sun, food & volleyball. Come party with your favourite Phi Delta.

387 - Volunteers

Volunteers needed to work 4-5 hrs on weekends with psychiatric patients at a downtown halfway house operated by the Behaviour Modification Unit of the Douglas Hospital. Mike 931-7464.

Volunteers needed at the Montreal Neurological Hospital; 3 hrs/week. If interested in visiting patients, attend the compulsory information session Thursday September 20 at 4:45 pm at the MNH (3801 University St.)

Volunteers needed; earn \$500. Males 18-35 interested in participating in a study at Douglas Hospital. Call A. Skorzewsha 761-6131 x23333

393 - Parking Services

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The team of students will receive their training at various University special events and conferences. Training will also be provided for the University Tour Program and the McCord Museum Security Guard's program. The experience gained can be fun — and profitable! Moreover, working for Hospitality McGill can open up exciting careers in the hospitality industry.

To pick up your application, drop by the McGill Conference Office in the Frank Dawson Adams Building (3450 University Street, Room 20), from the information desk at the University Centre or from the Resource Centre (3480 McTavish Room 107-108). Completed application forms can be left at these locations on or before:

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1990 — DEADLINE

For further information, call McGill Conference Office at 398-3770.

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- Books on sale
Thurs., Sept. 6 - Thurs., Sept. 13
- Collect money and/or unsold books
Mon., Sept. 17 - Thurs., Sept. 20



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